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- Sur un procédé destiné à évoquer les images motrices graphiques, etc.*  
CHARCOT (J. B.). Progrès Médicale, 18 Juin, 1892, p. 478.
- Sur un nouvel Appareil destiné à l'étude expérimentale des Sensations kinesthésiques.* JANET (PIERRE). Revue Philosophique, Nov. 1892, p. 506.

Charcot describes an apparatus devised by him to secure kinæsthetic writing sensations in a patient—free from contributions, from touch, pressure, sight, etc. The apparatus consists in a writing-pencil, long enough to be held by two hands, one that of the patient and the other that of the experimenter. The experimenter writes with one end of the pencil beneath a platform, and thus carries with the pencil the hand of the patient (above the platform), whose movements of finger, hand, etc., are made to reproduce his own by a combination of balances. He studies with this instrument cases of verbal blindness, in which kinæsthetic writing sensations remained intact, such patients understanding words only by tracing them. He thus establishes the reality of the phenomena of word-perception by kinæsthetic sensations (cf. cases of Sommer, J. M. Charcot, Pick, etc.), and concludes that there is a functionally distinct motor graphic center.

Janet points out the importance and convenience of the apparatus of Charcot and reports having successfully used it in demonstrating the now well-known unconscious writing movements by the kinæsthetic hands of hysterical patients.

J. M. B.

- Die Entstehung und Ausbildung des Muskelgewebes, insbesondere der Querstreifung desselben als Wirkung der Thätigkeit betrachtet:*  
EIMER. Zeitschrift für wissenschaft. Zoologie, LIII. Suppl. 67.

A detailed plea for a "physiological" conception of the development of muscle-tissue. "The morphological property is the result of functional activity." In single-celled creatures, contractile substance arises gradually out of the protoplasm. Many comparative and embryological facts are stated in the course of a survey of the animal series in support of this general view of the rise and of the striation of muscle. Working backward from the medusa, in which the striation is clear, he finds "all the stages between such definite striation and its complete disappearance." Among his interesting cases are the "breast-muscles" of flies, which he supposes to lose during the season of rest (winter) the striation gained during the flying season (summer). There are accordingly no original morphological divisions in muscle. Contraction waves leave markings which account for both the muscle fibres and the striation.

- On the Perception of Small Differences, with special reference to the Extent, Force and Time of Movement.* FULLERTON AND CATTELL. Philosophical Series, No. 2, University of Penn. Press, Philadelphia, 1892.
- The Psycho-physics of Movement.* CATTELL AND FULLERTON. Mind, N. S. I. 1892, 447.

The outcome of the valuable monograph of the authors' (first title above) with the results of experiments on the extent, force and time of movements are given in résumé by the authors themselves in the paper in *Mind* (second title above) which is in everybody's hands. We may refer the reader, therefore, to that

article for an authoritative, condensed statement of a conclusion adverse to Weber's Law, of another principle which one of the authors would substitute for Weber's Law, and of the grounds on which both these claims rest.

J. M. B.

*Ueber Sensomobilität.* SIGM. EXNER. *Pflüger's Archiv.* 1891, XLVIII. 592.

Following experiments (already published) of the author and Herr Pineles of Vienna, on the motor effects of sensory lesions, this paper discusses the various ways in which motor impulses are regulated or controlled by the sensations to which they give rise. The author finds three not sharply distinguished cases: 1. In reflex actions—where neither the original stimulus nor the sensation caused by the motor impulse reaches consciousness (*e. g.*, intestinal movements), or the sensation may affect consciousness (*e. g.*, contraction of the pupils) and be controlled by the will (*e. g.*, winking). This he calls *subcortical control* (subcorticale Regulierung). 2. This subcortical action is not limited to reflexes, but may control acts which are pre-determined and are to be set in operation by some stimulus and guided by attention (*e. g.*, focusing the eyes). This is *control by determination* (Intentionsregulierung). 3. A *conscious* movement calls forth sensations which are essential to the correct execution of the movement (as in speech). This is *cortical control*. Bodily movements are in a high degree dependent on the senses. Disturbances of sensibility give rise to motor disturbances by removing one or other of the above-mentioned kinds of control.

Berlin.

H. C. WARREN.

*Des Phénomènes de Synopsie.* Par TH. FLOURNOY. Paris, Alcan, 1893.

M. Flournoy includes all the phenomena of "Colored Hearing" and of "Mental Forms" under the convenient and adequate name *Synæsthesia*—in place of which, to be sure, he himself usually employs the less defensible term *Synopsie*. One of the prominent features of the book is in fact the clearness and the usefulness of terminology and of classification, an especially important merit at this time, when the reaction against the formalism of classification without observation has resulted in the opposite tendency to make of psychological records a bare, formless diary of facts. The phenomena of synæsthesia are divided into three main groups: "*photisms*," among which are included, as by Bleuler and Lehmann, all the varieties of pseudo-chromesthesia; "*Schemes*," comprising not only "*forms*" (*diagrammes*) associated with series of words or numbers, but "*symbols*," or particular figures associated with single letters, numerals, colors and the like; and "*personifications*," in which the associated factor is no mere color or form, but has become richer and more concrete. From the standpoint of intensity, the phenomena are "*objectified*," "*simply imagined*," "*localized*" or "*thought*;" M. Flournoy has never observed a case in which color or form is actually objectified, but admits the possibility, chiefly on the testimony of Herr Ed. Gruber. The book is the result of the detailed observation by M. Flournoy of particular cases and of a statistical investigation undertaken by M. Claparède, in which 694 answers were received to 2600 circulars of inquiry. Not the least diverting part of the book, especially to any one who